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PEOPLE
Kids Pick 'Karol'

16 Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille
OTHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ZURICH, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

Algeria	6.00	Den.	1.50	Israel	1.50	Norway	7.00	N.Y.	1.00
Austria	2.50	France	1.00	Italy	1.00	Japan	1.00	Switzerland	1.00
Belgium	4.50	Germany	1.00	Spain	1.00	Sweden	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Canada	1.50	Greece	1.00	U.K.	1.00	West Germany	1.00		
Czechoslovakia	1.50	Holland	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00				
Denmark	1.50	Portugal	1.00						
Egypt	1.00	Romania	1.00						
Finland	1.00	Soviet Union	1.00						
France	1.00	Taiwan	1.00						
Germany	1.00	Thailand	1.00						
Greece	1.00	U.S.	1.00						
Holland	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00						
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Switzerland	1.00								
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West Germany	1.00								

ast Jews in Sudan re Flown to Israel n Airlift by U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States in a secret operation, has let the evacuation of virtually all the Ethiopian Jews who left in Sudan after an Israeli-aided airlift was halted, according to administration officials. The operation, completed Saturday, was directed by the Central Intelligence Agency and involved late Department and the U.S. Air Force, the sources said. In a day period, 800 people were flown to Israel by C-130 Hercules transport planes, the officials said. The U.S. government would not say how many of the Jews were flown to Israel, but it was an official word from Israel, according to United Press International. President Ronald Reagan asked about the matter Saturday and his wife, Nancy, were in the White House. The president's children were in the White House. "No comment," the administration said. The information was gained from an official aware of the airlift, who said on condition that there be no attribution to them or agency.

The operation was first disclosed by the Los Angeles Times, whose report was in the Sudan. Because of the report, people who might not have been spoken were willing to provide additional information. The plan had been to fly 1,000 Jews to Israel, but the airlift was halted. The plan had been to fly 1,000 Jews to Israel, but the airlift was halted. The plan had been to fly 1,000 Jews to Israel, but the airlift was halted.

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was obviously convenient for the Jews to win some points on the plane, an official said. The Department officials said they did not believe that Mr. Nimer's visit was conditional on the airlift. They said it had been scheduled to visit earlier in the month, but the date was moved because of Mr. Bush's visit to Sudan.

the vice president returned last weekend, he urged Mr. Nimer to approve the plans for the airlift. The sources said, Reagan agreed early in the day. The plan was to fly 1,000 Jews to Israel, but the airlift was halted. The plan was to fly 1,000 Jews to Israel, but the airlift was halted.

er 8,000 Jews had turned up in refugee camps last as part of the exodus from Sudan. Israel worked quietly through a Belgian charter company, European Airways, to fly 7,000 of them to Israel. The plan was to fly 1,000 Jews to Israel, but the airlift was halted. The plan was to fly 1,000 Jews to Israel, but the airlift was halted.

are believed to be 10,000 still in Ethiopia or among the refugees a day who continue their way into Sudan. The plan was to fly 1,000 Jews to Israel, but the airlift was halted. The plan was to fly 1,000 Jews to Israel, but the airlift was halted.



South African police guarded the roads Sunday in Uitenhage as blacks attended funerals of those killed in Thursday's clash.

Death Toll Rises As Blacks Clash In South Africa

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — Violence broke out again in South Africa over the weekend when crowds in black townships in the Eastern Cape region rioted and burned to death at least five persons after the police slaying of 19 mourners at a funeral march on Thursday. Five other blacks were killed Saturday in separate clashes with police, officials said.

In townships near the southern automotive center of Uitenhage, the focus of the recent unrest, thousands of blacks massed in the streets. Witnesses said that policemen ringed the tense areas in armored vehicles and that air force helicopters flew over the townships, where several buildings had been set ablaze. Nearly 250 people across South Africa have died in the past year in racial conflicts.

A police spokesman said that on Saturday, the 18-year-old son of a black community councillor and two of his friends were hanged to death with spades, sticks, and stones in Uitenhage. The bodies were then doused with gasoline and burned. The young men had fled from a gasoline-bomb attack on a building owned by the councillor, T.B. Kinkini, whose whereabouts were unknown. The crowd caught the fleeing young men, the police spokesman said.

Community councillors are often viewed by activist blacks as surrogates for the white authorities, and in recent years they have been frequent targets for attack. Black policemen, too, have come to be regarded as the surrogates of white officials. Witnesses said the homes of 18 black policemen near Uitenhage had been set ablaze since the police fired into the crowd of mourners at the funeral on Thursday.

The police spokesman said two other charged blacks were found on the Uitenhage township's streets on Saturday. Police also said two black youths who attacked a policeman in the black township of KwaZakhele, near the city of Port Elizabeth, were shot and killed Saturday. [Authorities in Uitenhage said Sunday that three more blacks died in clashes Saturday night with the police in the nearby black township of KwaNobuhle, United Press International reported.]

A police spokesman said a riot police unit opened fire late Saturday night when it was attacked with firebombs and rocks. A man and a woman died later in a hospital from gunshot wounds. The body of a third man, also with gunshot wounds, was found early Sunday. The police suspect he was wounded in the same incident. Elsewhere in South Africa, violence was reported in Fort Beaufort in the Eastern Cape region, in townships near Port Elizabeth, close to Uitenhage, and in townships around Johannesburg. The death toll in the area around Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage since Thursday stood at 29.

U.S. Training Anti-Terror Units for Other Nations

By Joe Picchirillo and Edward Cody
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. military and CIA personnel are training anti-terrorist units for foreign governments as part of the Reagan administration's stepped-up policy of combating terrorism around the world, according to U.S. government sources. The unpublicized program is designed to increase the ability of governments to thwart seizures of hostages, airplane hijackings and other terrorist incidents with elite strike forces.

The training has been conducted in about a dozen countries, including Lebanon and Honduras, the sources said. "It's part of a worldwide program," said a U.S. government official. "It's been very successful." Information on the program was furnished by civilian officials and military sources in Washington and Honduras who declined to be identified. Officials said the effort was kept secret because individual countries might not want it known that the United States was providing such sensitive aid or might feel publicizing it could tip off a potential terrorist group.

In Honduras, the 40 men of a U.S.-trained anti-terrorist squad, the Urban Operations Command, have at times been portrayed as members of a regular internal security force called the Cobras, military sources said. "It tells people something if they know we have the capability," said a source. "And it might embarrass the host country that we are training them."

The counterterrorist training in Honduras was carried out by U.S. Army Special Forces personnel in collaboration with the Central Intelligence Agency. The training was conducted in secret at the Honduran Army's Special Forces Command at La Venta, a small installation 22 miles (35.2 kilometers) north of Tegucigalpa. According to a source familiar with the program, the Green Berets posed as civilians, wore casual clothes and were ordered to stay away from other U.S. military personnel stationed in Honduras. They traveled to Honduras aboard regular commercial aircraft and received identification papers saying they were civilian engineers.

A government source said the structure for the counterterrorist training program varied. On some occasions, the source said, it is a joint CIA-military operation and in other instances the military does it alone. Joint military-CIA operations, which flourished during the Vietnam War, have been on the decline over the last decade largely because of reports that the programs were not properly supervised. For example, the Phoenix program in Vietnam received considerable criticism after reports that thousands of suspected Viet Cong officials and sympathizers were assassinated. A Defense Department official said that U.S. Army Special Forces personnel provided the bulk of the manpower for anti-terrorist training.

Zia Opens Parliament By Warning On Soviet

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — General Muhammad Zia ul-Haq has told the opening session of the new parliament that Pakistan is facing increasing problems with Afghanistan and the prospect of a decline in relations with the Soviet Union. General Zia, the president and chief martial law administrator, said Saturday that Pakistan would not stop its support for the Afghan resistance even though Moscow was hinting that this support could harm Soviet-Pakistani relations.

He also announced his choice of Mohammed Khan Junejo as Pakistan's first prime minister in eight years. Saturday's joint session of the Senate and National Assembly was the first meeting of an elected parliament in Pakistan since General Zia overthrew Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1977. The president said martial law would be lifted soon but gave no date.

"We will face more difficulties," General Zia said about Afghanistan, where he said Moscow has deployed 150,000 troops to fight the Moslem rebels. Western diplomats say the Soviet Army there numbers about 115,000. General Zia met Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader, in Moscow after the funeral of Konstantin U. Chernenko, and General Zia confirmed Saturday reports that Mr. Gorbachev had warned him that ties could worsen.

Pakistan was committed to a peaceful solution in Afghanistan through United Nations-sponsored talks, General Zia said, adding that he hoped the Soviet Union would adopt a conciliatory attitude. Mr. Junejo, who was railways minister in two previous governments, was expected to win the vote of confidence in the National Assembly that must take place within 60 days.

General Zia said the present transition from military to civilian rule was the first peaceful and orderly one in Pakistan, which in its 38-year history has had two previous military rulers. Indirectly referring to outlawed opposition parties, he said: "Some of our brothers are not here, but we have motives towards none."

South Korea Holding Chinese Torpedo Boat

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
TOKYO — South Korea is holding a Chinese torpedo boat that drifted into its waters with six dead Korean crew members, killed in what some reports described as a mutiny after some crewmen tried to defect. The South Korean government made no direct response to a Chinese request Saturday for the return of the naval vessel and its crew "as soon as possible."

China and South Korea have reportedly held talks on the return of the boat and crew through officials they maintain in Hong Kong. A South Korean fishing boat sighted the torpedo boat Friday night and towed it to Hwanggang Island, 45 miles (72 kilometers) west of the South Korean port of Kunsan. From there, survivors and the bodies of slain crewmen were taken to the mainland.

Two crew members, reportedly shot but not critically wounded, were in a hospital in Kunsan, on the Yellow Sea. Ten or 11 other crewmen were also believed to have been taken to Kunsan, but their whereabouts could not be determined. Their boat apparently was offshore. It was not clear whether any of the sailors sought political asylum in South Korea or wanted to be sent home. South Korean officials seemed to deal cautiously with the episode, which threatened to undercut recent attempts by the two countries to pursue friendly contacts even though they have no diplomatic relations.



A Chinese torpedo boat that strayed into South Korean waters being towed by a South Korean vessel into Kunsan.

Illicit Labs in California Concoct Deadly 'Designer Drugs'

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — One or more chemists working at illicit laboratories in California are turning out synthetic versions of heroin and cocaine that addicts say are indistinguishable from the naturally derived drugs. Although not easy to fabricate, the synthetic narcotics are legal to possess and manufacture. Illegal drugs are defined by exact chemical formulas, and the new synthetics have slightly different formulas. Further, the synthetic drugs are stronger and potentially more lethal than the narcotics made from natural sources.

In the last four years, there have been 90 confirmed deaths from synthetic heroin, 87 of them in California, according to Chaucer Yeatch, director of the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs. But statistics are limited, he said, describing these deaths as "just the tip of the iceberg." The synthetic heroin, which is just as addictive as natural heroin, is so potent, according to drug authorities in California, that one chemist working an eight-hour day could supply the nation's daily heroin demand. An investment of \$1,500 could reap millions of dollars in profit, they say.

House Support for MX Is Slipping, Backers Say

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — As the House prepares to vote Tuesday on President Ronald Reagan's request for 21 new MX missiles, both sides say the administration's once-comfortable margin is slipping. Opponents of the huge intercontinental weapon concede that the odds still favor approval, but for the first time supporters of the MX are worrying openly that it could be defeated.

Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin, a leading Democratic proponent of the missile, assessed the fight as "very, very close." In an interview with The Associated Press on Saturday, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat who is speaker of the House, said opponents of the MX had gained ground in recent days with "ones who were wavering."

A senior Democrat who backs the missile said: "There are some very ominous signs that give me cause to think it's going to lose." He said these signs are growing opposition to the cost of the weapon at a time of budget austerity; the united efforts of the House Democratic leadership to defeat the weapon; and a backlash among Democrats against Republican plans to spend heavily in an attempt to defeat vulnerable Democratic representatives. Opponents also argue that the heavy, 10-warhead missile is vulnerable to an enemy surprise attack.

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Raids by Bandits Bring Terror To Refugee Camps in Thailand

By Barbara Crosscut

New York Times Service

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand — Well-armed and organized bandit gangs from the Cambodian zone are breaking into a lightly guarded Cambodian refugee settlement at night to rob and sometimes kill its unarmed inhabitants, according to refugees and international aid officials.

In the border area, travelers are periodically attacked and refugee settlements, including the camp of Khao I Dang north of Aranyaprathet, have been raided.

But what concerns refugees as well as Thai and international aid workers who administer Khao I Dang is the increasing frequency, size and violence of the attacks.

On March 10, Khao I Dang, a small and bamboo settlement of more than 30,000 people, was attacked for the fifth time since mid-January. This time, residents said, they were the prey of a large Cambodian gang that entered the camp at about 7:30 P.M. and went on a rampage of robbery and terror until 1 A.M.

For the first time, residents said, people who could not meet extortion demands were killed. Two women and two children, one eight months old and the other four years old, were shot to death, relatives said, and then were blown apart by what was believed to be a grenade.

"Cambodians are again killing Cambodians," said Sou Gaiing, the neighborhood section leader.

Refugee leaders and international aid workers have relayed their fears to foreign embassies that support relief work. They have also expressed concern to the Bangkok office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which is responsible for running the camp, and to local officers of the Thai military-civilian border patrol that provides camp security.

A French aid organization, Doctors Without Borders, withdrew its night staff for a short period.

Every evening frightened residents of the camp, particularly those with homes at the edge of the settlement, sleep huddled together on the ground in the open area around the compound's offices, hospital and warehouse.

"This place of refuge has become a place of terror," a volunteer worker said.

"They came down from the mountain, more than a hundred of them," said Nan Pich, 28, describing the March 10 attack. "First we heard the shooting, then they were here, everywhere in our houses."

He was squatting by a foxhole as he told of the raid, in which his mother, Sok Houen, and his sister, Pich Kola, died.

He said his mother and her neighbor, Sroy Chhorn, had run to hide in the foxhole and were shot by bandits "because the women did not have 600 baht" (about \$21).

Residents of the camp say the standard bandit "fee" per family is 300 baht.

Sroy Chhorn, Mrs. Sroy Chhorn's husband, said the bandits had come to his home three times before killing his wife, who had nothing left to give them. He said he had no money to give the bandits and fled on the advice of neighbors, who assumed the intruders would not hurt women.

His head shaved in mourning, Mr. Sroy sat on his bamboo bed over the foxhole. He said the camp's security force had ordered him to dig the pit in February, when he moved from another part of the camp to a thatched and bamboo hut.

Khao I Dang's houses offer no protection from cross fire between bandits and troops.

The residents of the camp, some of whom have been here for four or five years and many of whom have repeatedly been rejected for resettlement by Western countries, are classified as political refugees who will not or cannot return to Cambodia.

Their status differs from that of the quarter of a million Cambodians who were pushed into Thailand by recent Vietnamese attacks on rebel bases inside Cambodia. These people are expected to return to Cambodian territory.

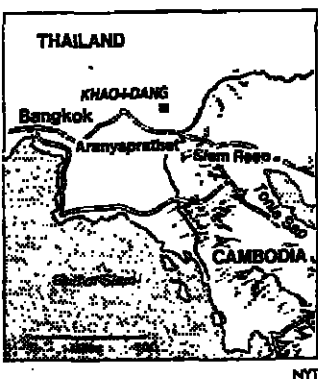
Khao I Dang is not heavily fortified. The single, shoulder-high barbed-wire fence can be easily penetrated, as it is regularly by smugglers who supply the camp's black market.

Residents say that poorly paid Thai guards occasionally accept money to let the smugglers and would-be refugees enter. But residents interviewed about the growing bandit menace said they did not believe the thugs were gaining access the same way.

Colonel Pradab Sangkaw, the Thai camp commander, said that the bandits "need only wire cutters to get in," and that the area needed stronger defenses against intruders.

The colonel said the pattern of armed robberies indicated that the bandits knew when a group of refugees was about to be moved to a resettlement processing center.

The bandits strike then, apparently believing that the refugees may have some extra money on hand for the move.



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Castro Said to Be Vexed by Moscow

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A serious strain reportedly has developed in Soviet-Cuban relations over what President Fidel Castro is said to view as Moscow's weak and indecisive response to Reagan administration pressures on Nicaragua.

Eastern European sources said the Cuban leader felt frustrated and annoyed by the conciliatory approach of Konstantin U. Chernenko, the late Soviet president, to the United States.

Moscow has barely reacted to public pronouncements aimed at the leftist government in Managua, including a comment by President Ronald Reagan last month that said, in effect, that he was seeking to remove the Sandinistas from office.

Mr. Castro did not attend Mr. Chernenko's funeral this month, presumably to register his displeasure with Soviet policy toward Nicaragua. Mr. Castro also did not sign the book of condolences at the Soviet Embassy in Havana.

The Cuban leader had attended the funerals of Mr. Chernenko's two predecessors, Yuri V. Andropov and Leonid I. Brezhnev, Mr. Castro's brother, Raul, the vice president and defense minister, represented Cuba at Mr. Chernenko's funeral.

Fidel Castro later told a U.S. television network that he was not unhappy with Moscow and that his decision not to attend the funeral was not a signal.

The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, met last Wednesday with Raul Castro for talks. An official communiqué that talks took place in the spirit of "fraternal friendship, cordiality and full mutual understanding."

Sources in Moscow said that Fidel Castro became annoyed with Mr. Chernenko last March, when the Soviet leader refused to allow a Soviet naval flotilla to approach Nicaraguan waters.

The flotilla was on its way to Nicaragua when a Soviet tanker was damaged by a mine at the entrance to Nicaragua's Pacific harbor of Puerto Sandino.

According to the sources, Mr. Castro was turned down when he urged Moscow to have the flotilla proceed to Nicaragua to signal Soviet military backing for the Sandinist government.



President Fidel Castro, during talks in Havana with Leonid I. Brezhnev, then the Soviet Union's leader.

In another incident, U.S. television networks quoted Washington sources last fall as reporting that Soviet MiG-21 jet fighters were en route to Nicaragua. But Moscow sent no such jets, limiting its aid to several tanks and helicopter gunships.

The Russians have been extremely reluctant to project their power so far away from their territory. Instead, they apparently have decided to try to relieve the U.S. pressure on Managua by signaling to the Reagan administration that they can inflict damage on U.S. interests closer to Soviet borders.

Reports in well-informed Soviet circles have suggested that the new Soviet leadership is considering unspecified actions against Pakistan, an American ally, in case of a direct U.S. military move against the Sandinistas.

This view was reinforced by a report of a meeting between Mr. Gorbachev and President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan. According to Tass, the official news agency, Mr. Gorbachev sharply criticized Pakistan for supporting "aggressive actions" mounted on its territory against Afghanistan, a Soviet ally, and warned General Zia that his policy "cannot but affect in the most negative way Soviet-Pakistani relations."

There is little doubt that Moscow would become militarily engaged if there was a threat to Cuba, which is the most important physical and political

bridgehead for Soviet influence in Latin America.

But in general terms, Moscow recognizes that the United States is the dominant power in Latin America, just as Washington recognizes Soviet dominance over Eastern Europe.

The Russians also realize that any weakening of U.S. political and economic influence in the region would become an important factor in the global competition between the superpowers. Anti-Americanism in Latin America thus is as important for Moscow as anti-Soviet sentiment in Eastern Europe is for Washington.

The dispute has surfaced in Moscow in an oblique way. The latest issue of Kommunist, the most authoritative theoretical journal of the Soviet Communist Party, contains an unusually warm and laudatory article about Ernesto (Che) Guevara.

The Argentine revolutionary was one of Mr. Castro's top associates and was killed while trying to organize a leftist revolution in Bolivia.

But the Communist article described Guevara as a "revolutionary romantic" and implicit in it was a message to Mr. Castro that ideological consistency and revolutionary fervor often are in conflict with a state's national interests.

The article was approved for publication last month and thus presumably reflected the thinking of the Chernenko government.

and Soviet military advisers are serving on both sides. In Iran's case, much of the equipment comes from Soviet military clients such as North Korea, Syria and Libya, but the experts said they doubted the transfers could take place without Soviet approval.

Between the infrequent major battles both sides have concentrated on small engagements or air attacks on each other's oil installations or oil tankers in the northern Gulf.

One element of successful war making seems to be absent: an achievable objective. President Saddam Hussein of Iraq began the fighting in 1980 to gain control of the disputed Shatt-al-Arab waterway leading into the Gulf. Instead, Iraq lost its ability to ship oil by sea.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Israel Agrees to Allow U.S. Broadcast

JERUSALEM (AP) — The Israeli government has agreed to allow Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty to broadcast to the Soviet Union from a transmitter in Israel, U.S. and Israeli officials said here Sunday. The officials asked not to be identified.

The station would use a transmitter planned for the Voice of America, a separate U.S. government radio station, the officials said, and the Radio would also use the facility to increase its Russian-language broadcasts for Soviet Jews.

The Voice of America is an arm of the State Department's Information Agency. Its news department is editorially independent, its commentaries reflect the official U.S. views. Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty is run by the Board of International Broadcasting, whose members are named by the president.

Sakharov Seeks Treatment for Wife

LONDON (UPI) — Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet physicist dissident, has threatened to resign from the Soviet Academy of Sciences unless his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, is allowed to travel abroad for treatment of a heart condition, according to a monitoring group.

Keston College, an institution that watches dissident and religious affairs in the Soviet Union and other East bloc countries, said information came from a source in the Soviet Union.

It said that Mr. Sakharov, a Nobel laureate, made the resignation threat in a letter to the academy from his exile in Gorki, where he was in 1980 after his criticism of Soviet human-rights policies. The academy board is to meet later this month to consider the letter, Keston College said.

50% of Rapes Unreported, U.S. Find

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — About half of the rape victims in the United States do not report the crime because they view rape as "personal matter" or thought "nothing could be done" under the system, according to a Justice Department report released Sunday.

More than 1.5 million incidents of rape or attempted rape took place the 10 years before 1982, the department's chief research agency, Bureau of Justice Statistics reported. About half of all victims refuse to come forward, according to the report.

"Rape victims may also fear to come forward because they believe even if their attacker is caught, convicted and sent to prison, the time served is not worth the anguish the judicial process evokes," said assistant attorney general, Lois Harrington. Rapists serve less than a third of the average sentence of 9 to 10 years in prison, government studies have shown.

Moderates Lead Finnish Communists

HELSINKI (AP) — Moderates in Finland's Communist Party completed their takeover of the organization at a special one-day congress that was boycotted by the pro-Moscow minority wing.

At a meeting Sunday, 236 moderate delegates unanimously re-elected Arvo Aalto as party chairman and voted in his protégé, Esko Vainio as party secretary. The hard-liners could have sent only 119 delegates to the meeting.

Mr. Aalto told the congress that the minority had to wait within party or leave it. He said that the party would maintain relations with other Communist parties "along traditional lines," adding that the party had no intention of severing ties with the Finnish majority.

Genscher Denies Conflict With Kohl

BONN (Reuters) — Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, denied Sunday speculation in the press speculation that he differed with Chancellor Helmut Kohl over President Ronald Reagan's plan for a space-based missile defense system.

He said that he agreed with Mr. Kohl that Europeans had to develop common approach to the defense program and that success in reducing nuclear weapons at the U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva could require deployment of space systems superfluous.

Last week, Mr. Genscher said that technological developments not be allowed to undermine the West's tested policy of nuclear deterrence. Commentators took the statement as a signal of opposition to Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

Assad Backs Gemayel Against Revolt

DAMASCUS (Combined Dispatches) — Presidents Hafez Assad of Syria and Amin Gemayel of Lebanon agreed Saturday that a Christian militia revolt caused by Syrian-backed proposals for political change in Lebanon should be resisted. A Syrian spokesman said that the two discussed "the revolt staged in some Lebanese areas with the intention of undermining national reconciliation."

Mr. Assad was quoted as saying Syria "cannot ignore or overlook move that will serve the interests of Israel and enemies of Lebanon. Syria, or threaten the unity and land of the Lebanese people."

Gemayel said his government "is committed to the Arab option, recognition and liberation of Lebanese occupied lands," according to spokesman.

In Beirut, Christian and Moslem militiamen fired shells, mortars, grenades over the Green Line for nine hours near the Foad Shehab bridge, crossing point, from late Saturday into Sunday. Only one person reported wounded, but the clashes were Beirut's most intense factional fighting killed more than 100 people June 11. (Reuters)

For the Record

The African and Mauritanian Common Organization, which was created 25 years ago, disbanded Saturday at a summit meeting in Lomé, Tog. The statement said the body, which had eight member states, had achieved objective of increasing cooperation among African countries. (Reuters)

Attackers exploded a grenade inside a bus in Akim province in central Philippines, killing five passengers and wounding four passengers. The Philippine News Agency reported Sunday. The agency said Communist rebels were believed to have made the attack.

CBS television canceled a series of programs on Israel that it had broadcast during Easter week, after the killing by an Israeli unit of two Lebanese journalists working for CBS on Thursday, southern Lebanon. President Chaim Herzog of Israel protested cancellation.

Tens of thousands of Spaniards marched Sunday to an air base in American forces at Torrejon, outside Madrid, to demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops and Spain's pullout from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Britain's opposition Labor Party has gained support and taken a vote over Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government's last week's budget speech, according to a MORI poll published The Sunday Times newspaper.

MX Support Slips in House

(Continued from Page 1)

Support for the MX missile could be released only if each chamber voted twice to do so. If the missile survives the first House vote on Tuesday, a second is set for Thursday.

With supporters like Mr. Kampanian to join the fray, the administration is still considered to hold the advantage in the battle for the last few swing votes. As Mr. Reagan noted at his news conference Thursday night, "No request by an American president for a major strategic system deemed vital to the national security has ever been denied by an American Congress."

That historical propensity in Congress has been bolstered by the start of the arms talks in Geneva. In meetings with wavering congressmen in recent days, Mr. Reagan has won some of them over by stressing the argument that the country should show a united front to the Soviet negotiators.

Democratic leaders admit that it is extremely difficult to withstand the influence of the president when he plunges into an issue of this sort.

Reagan Budget Stand

David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported from Washington: President Reagan said Saturday that "vital weapons systems, either conventional or strategic, may be touched, period" in any compromise with Senate Republicans, although he left open the possibility of some accommodation.

"Don't believe the drumbeat propaganda that blames the spending for government living beyond its means," Mr. Reagan said in his weekly radio address. Bipartisan effort to rebuild America's defenses only began years ago, after more than a decade of neglect, while the Soviets stepped ahead with the greatest military buildup in history, adding a series of their empire with the chief plucking apples off a tree.

Mr. Reagan, who on Friday agreed to start negotiations with Senate Republicans on a compromise, said, "I'm confident that we're coming closer to a meeting of the minds."

He said that he and the Senate are in agreement that "unrolled spending poses a threat to our expansion." But, he added, "clearer that in further reduction in defense, vital weapons systems, either conventional or strategic, must not be touched, period."

Mr. Reagan did not say military reductions, if any, would accept.

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Analysts See Iraqi Victory in Marshes as Indecisive

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although Iraq apparently won the largest battle of its long war with Iran last week, neither army performed with great skill, according to U.S. experts. They said that they did not see it as a victory that was likely to turn the war completely in Iraq's favor.

An analyst of Middle East military affairs said one of the main lessons of the fighting was that both sides find it difficult to exploit success, to react rapidly to unforeseen events and to coordinate airpower, artillery and ground forces. A U.S. official called it "the slow-motion war."

He said Iraq, which has more and better military equipment, can

"determine the scale of the war, but Iran can determine the length."

No analyst professes to see how the war, which started in September 1980, can be won in the usual sense of the word.

In the latest round of ground combat, a large Iranian force, already holding part of the marshland in southern Iraq, attacked westward on the night of March 11, reaching the Tigris River in a 10-mile (16-kilometer) advance. U.S. officials said. The Iranian plan seemed to be to take the highway that closely parallels the west bank of the river and that connects Baghdad and the Iraqi city of Basra about 45 miles south of the battlefield.

In heavy fighting March 17 and 18, Iraqi forces drove the Iranians back to the marshes, but not off

Iraqi territory, the officials said. They said the Iraqis inflicted heavy casualties and suffered significant casualties of their own.

In the spring of 1982, roles were reversed. At that time, Iran drove Iraq from most areas of Iranian territory, enveloping and destroying several large Iraqi units. But then, too, nothing decisive was achieved.

Iraq not only has more planes and tanks than Iran, it has also lately been able to build up stocks of items such as spare parts and ammunition, the experts said. But one U.S. official said that "both countries have to live from hand to mouth strategically, and it is hard to see them advancing very far into the territory of the other."

Both sides get much of their equipment from the Soviet Union, and Soviet military advisers are serving on both sides. In Iran's case, much of the equipment comes from Soviet military clients such as North Korea, Syria and Libya, but the experts said they doubted the transfers could take place without Soviet approval.

Between the infrequent major battles both sides have concentrated on small engagements or air attacks on each other's oil installations or oil tankers in the northern Gulf.

One element of successful war making seems to be absent: an achievable objective. President Saddam Hussein of Iraq began the fighting in 1980 to gain control of the disputed Shatt-al-Arab waterway leading into the Gulf. Instead, Iraq lost its ability to ship oil by sea.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Trying to Put a Lid on Boomtown Woes

Wyoming and Montana have new laws aimed at mitigating the effects of mining and drilling booms and the accompanying social and economic upheavals. Companies planning large projects in sparsely populated areas are required to help pay for sewer and water systems, extra fire and police protection, roads and clinics.

Exxon, which plans to begin building a huge gas-treatment plant in Wyoming this summer, will provide the first major test of how well the new laws work. The company has spent millions of dollars to ease the influx of 10,000 workers plus their families. The New York Times reports that people are joking that so, however, Exxon has not provided an artist-in-residence. Chilton Williamson Jr., the national Review magazine's book editor who works from his home in Kemmerer, Wyoming, says that even with the new law, it's going to be pretty hairy this summer.

"There will be a lot of drunkenness and fights in the bars," he said, "but that's just something we go through periodically."

Hiding America's Permanent Adieu

While 30 million foreigners have come to the United States since 1900, fully 10 million people have left in the same period, the Population Reference Bureau Inc., a private, nonprofit research group based in Washington, said the number of people leaving has climbed from an average of 66,000 a year in the 1920s to 100,000 a year today. Roughly half of those are U.S. citizens, those numbers do not include artists, students and others coming to return.

The report did not say why one American was emigrating. It noted that the federal government stopped recording statistics on emigrants in 1957. Principal destinations are Mexico, West Germany, Canada, Britain and Japan, in that order.

U.S. Wants to Muzzle Mob Mouthpieces

"Mob lawyers," the gangster "mouthpieces" who peddled so many 1930s crime movies, are still around, and now they are on a tentative "hit list," President Ronald Reagan's commission on organized crime, The New York Times reports.

A staff study said a relatively small number of "renegade attorneys" launder money, orchestrate perjured testimony, the court officials, betray government informers and even commit crimes with their mobster clients. The study calls for stepped-up use of electronic surveillance and undercover informants.

The study says that "the overwhelming majority of defense counsel, including those who represent notorious clients, adjust themselves in an ethical manner." But Albert J. Singer, a criminal defense attorney in Miami, said the report could arouse an "exaggerated response."

Notes About People

Former U.S. Representative John W. Jettette Jr., 38, Democrat of South Carolina, sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$20,000 on bribery charges arising from the FBI's Abscam investigation, is still free on appeal. His ex-wife Rita Jettette, 35, who posed partially nude for Playboy and starred in a film called "Zombie Island Massacre," is working as an actress in New York, spending her spare time working on committees at Dr. Norman Vincent Peale's Marble Collegiate Church and helping out at a shelter for the homeless.

Jane Wyman, who was divorced from Ronald Reagan in 1948, gets a bigger paycheck



than he does. The president's salary is \$200,000 a year. His former wife gets \$1.6 million a year for her role in television's "Falcon Crest," in which she plays the matriarch of a powerful wine-growing family in northern California.

Short Takes

For some parents of students at a Chicago high school, the morning "alarm clock" is a 6 A.M. robot-dial phone call: "Good morning. This is Dr. Walter Bliditch, principal of Morgan Park High School, with a recorded wake-up call. Your child has been continually late in coming to school. I will continue to make this call until the problem is solved. Thank you for your cooperation." The early reveille for 10-o'clock scholars has been going on since September and is credited with cutting tardiness among the school's 2,250 students by more than 50 percent.

Phyllis Weldon, a Florida nurse, dubbed her 1980 Pontiac Sunbird a "voodoo beast" after it had been in 14 wrecks, one just after she bought it. She says she was not responsible for any of the accidents, and state records indicate that she is right. She turned the car over to a Fort Lauderdale bar and patrons can pound the "beast" to pieces with a sledgehammer for \$2 a whack. The proceeds will go to a children's shelter.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Return of School Segregation Threatens Race Progress in South

By Roy Reed
New York Times Service

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Just as integration here has become respectable, the public schools are threatened with becoming racially segregated again.

The movement of whites to the suburbs, encouraged by shrewd real estate speculators and weak political leadership, has left the Little Rock school district with a 4-1 black majority in the elementary grades.

School enrollment is 70 percent black overall, even though a majority of the city's population is white, and school officials predict the public schools will be all black in a few years.

In my view, public education in this community has reached a crisis stage. Federal District Judge Henry Woods wrote in April as he signed an order that he and school officials hoped would stop the return to segregation. His order, a result of a lawsuit by the Little Rock school district, would merge that district with two adjoining ones where many of the city's whites have settled in recent years. It is being appealed.

Segregation was the issue that made Little Rock a symbol of the school integration fight in the late 1950s. It involved federal judges in desegregation, the use of federal marshals and troops, white resistance, violence and news pictures of black children facing white mobs.

The city typified what was to occur in scores of communities around the American South, and eventually in the North, as the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision led to many changes. And today this city, like many others, has once again reached a critical point in America's attempt to deal with the problems of race.

One of the issues now is renewed segregation. The phenomenon is widespread in the South.

Steve Suits, director of the Southern Regional Council, an Atlanta-based private research organization, attributes the trend partly to the growing urbanization of the South and the segregated housing patterns that go with it.

He also cites continuing recalcitrance in the rural sections of the Deep South. Recent studies by his organization show that many rural



In the fall of 1957, seven of nine black students who integrated Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, arrived at the school under the protection of national guardsmen.

areas with heavy black populations have virtually abandoned efforts to desegregate their schools. White students there are growing up in private schools, leaving the public schools virtually all black, and with diminishing tax revenue to support them.

Mr. Suits points out that surveys show the public schools of every other region of the United States to be less integrated than those of the South.

He takes no comfort from that, though, because the schools of the Southern cities are daily becoming more like those of the urban North-east. Atlanta public schools, for example, are 90 percent black and face tougher problems every year in attracting the support of the affluent white community.

The Little Rock school board tried to come to grips with white flight in the late 1970s. It opened a "magnet school" with an enriched curriculum in a black neighborhood, and white parents eagerly put their children into it. It transferred large numbers of black students out of six virtually all-black elementary schools to keep those schools well integrated, and thus more acceptable to whites.

Everyone understood those were

stopgap measures. Eventual consolidation with the adjoining districts, converting all of Pulaski County into one district, seemed to Little Rock officials to be the only long-term answer.

Even though some had anticipated it, Judge Woods' order that Little Rock consolidate with the districts of North Little Rock and rural Pulaski County was a political bombshell. White parents in the two districts outside the city have been meeting for nearly a year to try to block it. A number of politicians have vowed to fight it. Little Rock's competing daily newspapers are split; The Arkansas Gazette supports it and The Arkansas Democrat opposes it.

Thirty years ago school integration was widely believed in this conservative state to be a Communist plot. Sentiment has swung so far the other way that virtually no one now will admit publicly to being a segregationist. The typical angry white parent addressing an anti-consolidation meeting begins by saying, "I'm all for integration, but..."

The main reason people give publicly for opposing consolidation is that it may require busing children long distances. Many par-

ents, black and white, object to that.

Judge Woods said in an interview that he thought there would be less busing than was commonly believed. He attributed much of the resistance to unacknowledged racism.

"Down deep, many whites don't want their kids sitting next to blacks," he said. "That's what it comes down to."

Consolidation is not popular among blacks, either, although some of the more prominent black leaders see it as necessary. Perlesta A. Hollingsworth, a former member of the state Supreme Court who is one of the black lawyers working for consolidation, estimates that as many as 60 percent of both blacks and whites in the area oppose consolidation.

He said blacks resented the notion that they had to go to a white-majority school to be successful. Many also resent having their children bused into white suburbs to school, he said, and some believe blacks have already borne the main burden of busing to achieve desegregation.

Mr. Hollingsworth takes the view that integration is necessary for black success, no matter how

much trouble it is, because black children need to learn how to operate in a system with a white majority.

"They're going to always be a minority," he said. "They are going to have to learn how to survive in that sort of environment."

There is wide agreement that much of Little Rock's school problem can be attributed to two things: real estate speculators who enriched themselves by encouraging white flight and shortsighted political and civic leadership over much of the last 30 years.

In the 1950s, Little Rock's whites and blacks often lived close together, as they still do in many small Southern towns.

In Little Rock today, almost no one has neighbors of the other race anymore. Most of the whites live in the western suburbs, and most of the blacks live in the older eastern parts of town. Where the two sections meet, they are often divided by major thoroughfares or railroads.

When Little Rock chose in 1957 to start desegregation with Central High, which was in the older, racially mixed, working-class part of town, the disastrous consequences are well known. President Dwight D. Eisenhower finally called out federal troops and placed the Arkansas National Guard under federal control to patrol Central High for a year and protect nine black students from harassment and assault.

The next year, 1958-59, Little Rock's four high schools were closed on an order signed by Governor Orval Faubus and endorsed by a majority of the city's voters. The city's 3,400 high school students went to private schools or to public schools in other towns, or stayed home.

A group of moderate white women led an arduous campaign to reopen the schools in 1959, and the city began the painful process of desegregating its entire school system.

One of the brighter spots in the Little Rock school system today is Central High. The school is 57 percent black. Its racial mix has remained stable for the last 10 years, thanks to heroic efforts and perhaps some quiet manipulation of enrollment by the school authorities.

Central's faculty, equipment, students and overall reputation are said to be the best of any high school in the city.

Everett Hawks, the white principal, calls Central "a model for the whole nation." Two of his predecessors have been black. About 37 percent of the faculty are black. Four assistant principals are black. Black and white graduates are regularly admitted to Ivy League colleges, although whites still dominate the academic life of Central and account for most of the enrollment in honors classes.

Arkansas Links Teachers' Jobs To Skills Test

The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Teachers in Arkansas public schools have become the first in the United States to take a test of basic skills to determine whether they may keep their jobs.

A few stayed away from the testing Saturday, risking disciplinary action or dismissal. But the state education director, Tommy Venters, said a threatened boycott had had little effect.

The Arkansas Educational Skills Assessment Test was ordered by the Legislature in 1983. The law was enacted at the behest of Governor Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, who pressed for the development of better education standards for Arkansas with a \$150-million increase in sales taxes to benefit schools.

The state will not renew a teaching certificate for any teacher who does not pass the test by June 1987. Teachers have five chances to pass and can get remedial help.

The four-hour test includes multiple-choice questions, 50 in math and 50 in reading, and a 200-word essay that could be cast in such forms as a letter to a parent or recommending a pupil for an award.

Nicaragua Says Brazil, Ecuador Offer Fuel Aid

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Brazil and Ecuador have offered to help Nicaragua resolve its acute shortage of oil, according to President Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Ortega, who called the shortage a "truly critical situation," said today that he had encountered "solidarity" from the Sandinists during his nine-day visit to Brazil. He met there with public and with heads of state for the installation of Brazilian government.

Ortega said Saturday morning on his way from Brazil that as a result of talks there, Brazil and Ecuador would be expanding their oil ties with Nicaragua.

Nicaragua has given Nicaragua more \$30 million in credit since the mid-led revolution in 1979. It has been used to buy tank-made buses.

Nicaragua now is most interested in Brazil's advanced gasoline, Gasohol, a mixture of gas and ethyl alcohol, allows it of gasoline to be stretched. Alcohol can be made from corn and sugar cane, among things.

Nicaragua is a large producer of cane and wants Brazil to contribute several small refineries. Nicaragua had assumed Ecuador's previous reluctance to supply the oil was because of oil pressures.

Soviet Union is Nicaragua's

principal oil supplier, with Mexico providing most of the rest. Venezuela has all but ended its shipments, citing Nicaragua's inability to pay even a reduced price.



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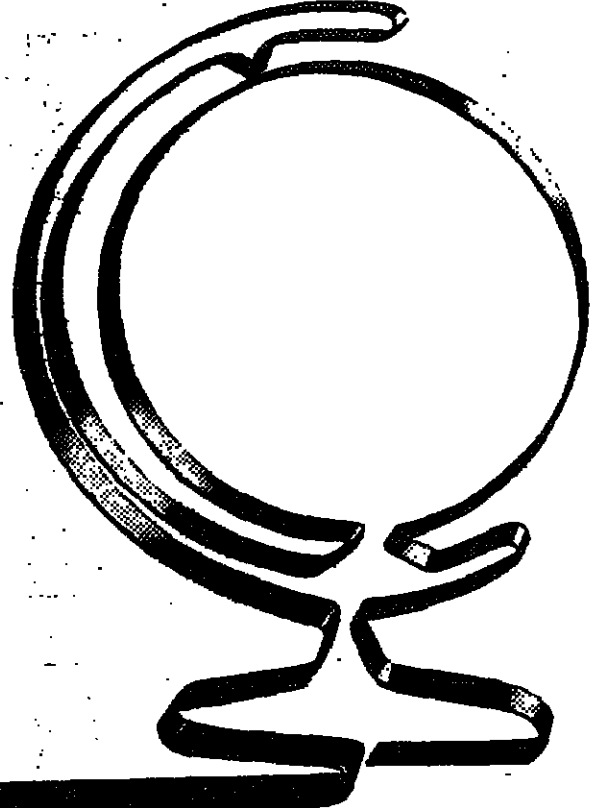
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Greek Judge Again Fails To Win Presidency but Gains in Second Round

New York Times Service

ATHENS — The Greek Parliament has failed for a second time to elect the government's candidate as president. But it appeared that a coalition of Socialists and Communists would succeed on the final ballot this week.

On Saturday, Christos Sartzetakis, 56, the Supreme Court judge unexpectedly chosen by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu as an alternative to Constantine Caranfilis, got 181 of the 300 votes in Parliament. Two hundred votes are required for election on the second ballot. In the third and final vote Friday, 180 votes are needed.

If Mr. Sartzetakis fails to win election Friday, Parliament will be automatically dissolved and general elections will be held May 5.

Mr. Papandreu described the result Saturday as "a victory for democracy and proof that Sartzetakis definitely will be elected president."

The development was the most prominent example yet of cooperation between the governing Socialists and the pro-Moscow Communists. It has already led to allegations from the conservative opposition that a leftist popular front is developing.

The expected election next Friday of the left's joint candidate as president for the next five years also appears to signal the political eclipse of Mr. Caranfilis, who served as prime minister and as president for a total of 19 years.

Two weeks ago, President Caranfilis resigned and refused to seek another term after he was told of the Socialists' decision to oppose him. He made it clear that he felt Prime Minister Papandreu had vi-

olated a pledge to support his reelection.

The vote Saturday was a relative success for the governing Socialists, who reacted with applause in Parliament, as it ended indications of a small split within the party. On the first ballot a week ago, only 178 deputies voted for Mr. Sartzetakis, indicating that two Socialist deputies disapproved. One other Socialist was absent. The total of 181 votes Saturday reflected the support of all 165 Socialist deputies, all 12 Communists and 4 of the 11 independents.

There was a sharp dispute between the government and the conservative opposition before the vote because the ballot paper for the sole presidential candidate was blue while that for a blank vote was white. The opposition, which refused to vote, argued that this was the government's way of making each deputy's choice more visible, thereby discouraging any Socialist from breaking party ranks.

U.S. Military Aid Urged

The Reagan administration urged Congress on Friday to approve its full 1986 military aid request for Greece, saying Mr. Papandreu's government should not be allowed to "drive a wedge" between the American and Greek people. Reuters reported from Washington.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard R. Burt told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the United States had "serious problems" with Mr. Papandreu, whom he accused of "highly irresponsible rhetoric."

But Mr. Burt went out of his way



A Socialist deputy argues with opposition deputies over the color of ballots used in Saturday's vote for presidency.

to emphasize positive aspects of the U.S.-Greek relationship, including a five-year agreement to operate U.S. bases there that "despite some strong points of friction, continues to go well in many areas."

He also urged the panel not to cut or limit aid to Turkey, saying security assistance to Ankara, a member of NATO, is "as important as the most vital program" in the U.S. defense budget.

A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee last week approved all but \$1.75 million of President Ronald Reagan's \$501.75 mil-

lion request for Greece. The reduction, while small, is significant as a symbol of protest against Mr. Papandreu's anti-NATO and anti-U.S. policies.

The House subcommittee approved \$890 million for Turkey, an increase of \$12 million over 1985 but still a reduction of \$49 million from President Reagan's request.

Mr. Burt praised what he called Ankara's return to democratic government, its progress in human rights and its participation in talks with Athens on resolving the crisis over Cyprus.

Danish Strike Over Wages Halts Flights And Ferries

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Strikes and lockouts began Sunday throughout Denmark in the country's first major labor conflict in 12 years. The dispute over wages and working hours involves 320,000 workers.

Strikes were called from midnight Saturday after five months of negotiations between the Employers' Confederation and the Federation of Trade Unions.

At Copenhagen's international airport, Scandinavian Airline Systems, or SAS, canceled all flights in and out of the country for an indefinite period because of lack of fuel supplies, mechanics and baggage handlers.

Fog compounded problems at the airport, halting all landings for most of Sunday.

Other airlines planned to limit international flights and have planes carry enough fuel for return trips.

The strike also idled ferries on passenger, car and freight routes to Britain and Norway. In the city of Aalborg, 70,000 people were left without heat as workers struck at a power plant producing both electricity and heat.

Civil defense units supplied blankets and electric radiators to the central hospital and to nursing homes. But half of all hospital patients had to be evacuated.

More serious disruptions are expected Monday as the effects of the strike are expected to spread to 3,000 shops.

Prime Minister Poul Schluter is to resume talks Monday on terms of a government-imposed settlement of the dispute.

Danes continued to buy gasoline Sunday, expecting that halted fuel deliveries would soon cause service stations to run dry.

Most Danish stores planned to open Monday, some with student and temporary help behind their counters.

Many stores said they did not know how many of their employees would be involved in the strike.

Slaughterhouses and chicken farms also stopped production. But truck drivers agreed to transport feed.

Dinosaur Footprints Found

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Archaeologists in Nei Mongol have found more than 1,000 fossilized dinosaur footprints dating back 130 million years, the official Xinhua press agency said Sunday. The prints are about 60 centimeters (about 2 feet) long and were left by creatures with three- or four-toed claws, it said.

Italy Awaits Break in Scandals

Arrest in U.S. Seen Aiding Inquiry on P-2, Ambrosiano

By E.J. Dionne

New York Times Service

ROME — The arrest this month of Francesco Pazienza by U.S. Customs Service officials may shed light on scandals in Italy over the past five years, including the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano.

Mr. Pazienza, 38, an Italian business consultant, was arrested March 4 in New York by customs officials, who described him as "Italy's No. 1 fugitive."

He is being held on behalf of the Italians without bail pending extradition proceedings, which are expected to be completed in about a month.

Italian authorities believe Mr. Pazienza can assist their inquiries into the 1982 collapse of Banco Ambrosiano, the main interest of the U.S. investigators, and the scandals involving the Propaganda-2 Masonic lodge and its relationship to sections of the Italian secret services.

Mr. Pazienza, who has been sought by authorities in Milan since he disappeared from Italy in April 1983, is wanted in connection with charges of fraud and misappropriation of funds in 1981 and 1982 stemming from the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano. He was charged after his disappearance.

When Mr. Pazienza went to the customs offices in New York, he did not expect arrest but talks with officials who have been seeking information from him on the whereabouts of about \$1.4 billion missing from Banco Ambrosiano.

Patrick T. O'Brien, the assistant regional commissioner for enforcement at the Customs Service's New York office, said customs officials had met with Mr. Pazienza in September 1984 to discuss the Banco Ambrosiano case and the possible laundering of the missing funds.

"What we were trying to do is trace the money, and he knew as much about it as anybody," Mr. O'Brien said.

The delay in arresting Mr. Pazienza, Mr. O'Brien said, was because the necessary paperwork was incomplete.

Italian investigators believe that Mr. Pazienza knows about loans of Banco Ambrosiano funds to bogus companies, mostly in Latin America, that left the bank \$1.4 billion in losses.

Mr. O'Brien said the U.S. investigation focused on the possible "laundering" of "several hundred million dollars."

Stuart J. Baskin, one of Mr. Pazienza's U.S. attorneys, said Mr. Pazienza had been lured to the customs office under the illusion that he had been granted some form of immunity.

Mr. Pazienza was traveling under a Seychelles passport, and his lawyers said he had disguised his identity because of "a legitimate concern for his security."

But both Mr. O'Brien and Den-



Francesco Pazienza

is Fagan, the Customs Service's special agent for enforcement, denied that any bargain had been struck with Mr. Pazienza.

"The information he had given us was vague, needed further explanation and was general in nature at best," Mr. Fagan said.

He said that at the time of Mr. Pazienza's arrest, the Italian "was being considered as either a defendant or a witness in the U.S." in the Ambrosiano investigation.

Italian officials want to question Mr. Pazienza about many other matters as well, notably the death of Roberto Calvi, the head of Banco Ambrosiano. Mr. Calvi was found hanged under a London bridge in 1982, and Mr. Pazienza was in London a few days before Mr. Calvi's death.

Mr. Calvi had hired Mr. Pazienza to help him assemble a group of new investors to get the bank out of financial difficulty.

Mr. Pazienza, whose brilliance is conceded by his enemies, was

known for his extensive contacts in the Italian financial and political worlds.

He was a close aide to Gen. Giuseppe Santovito, the former head of the Italian intelligence service. According to an Italian parliamentary commission, Mr. Pazienza was the moving force behind the group within the Italian intelligence service known as "Super."

The group has been accused of carrying out illegal activities for Italian intelligence service, note smuggling.

Italian courts have also said Pazienza served as a liaison between "Super" and the Mafia.

General Santovito was subsequently forced to resign after name appeared on the list of members of the P-2 lodge. The lodge membership included many of Italy's most important public figures.

Its members were accused of conspiring against the Italian state and the discovery of the lodge brought down the government.

Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani said Mr. Pazienza also claims friendship with American officials.

According to Richard M. G. U.S. ambassador to Italy in 1981, Mr. Pazienza apparently tempted to serve as a link between Italian officials and the incoming Reagan administration after election of 1980.

"During my last months as ambassador, I was informed by Mr. Pazienza that he was acting as a go-between, between the Reagan administration and the Italian leadership," Mr. G. U.S. said in a telephone interview from his office at Columbia School, where he is now a professor.

Michael Ledeen, who served the State Department under Secretary of State Alexander Haig, believed that Mr. Pazienza exaggerated his ties to the Reagan administration to increase influence in Italy.

Thatcher Calls Her Critics 'Cuckoo,' Especially 'Right Reverend Prelates'

United Press International

NEWCASTLE, England — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher addressing a Conservative party meeting, called critics of her economic policies "cuckoo" and charged them with reinforcing social prejudice against making money.

"There is a consistent tendency in our society to denigrate the creators of wealth," Mrs. Thatcher said here Saturday. "Nowhere this attitude more marked than in cloister and common room."

What the critics "can't stomach is that wealth creators have tendency to acquire wealth in the process of creating it for others," she said.

Some Church of England leaders have attacked her economic policies as not doing enough to create jobs and alleviate hardship.

"You may have noticed that recently the voices of some reverend and right reverend prelates have been heard in the land," Mrs. Thatcher said. "I make no complaint about that. After all, it would be spring, would it, without the voice of the occasional cuckoo."

U.K. Adopts Rules to Protect Public From AIDS

By Jo Thomas

New York Times Service

LONDON — New government regulations give British magistrates broad authority aimed at protecting the public from AIDS.

The regulations include the power to order a person to be taken to a hospital and kept there if the authorities consider him a risk to others.

Local authorities may also prevent relatives of a person who has died of the disorder, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, from taking possession of the body.

The authorities are required to take "all reasonably practical steps" to prevent people coming near or into contact with the body of a person who has died of AIDS.

Announcing the measures, Kenneth Clarke, minister of state at the department of health and social security, stressed Thursday that the new powers would be used only as

a last resort. Mr. Clarke has resisted pressure to place AIDS on the list of infectious diseases that, when diagnosed, require a report from a doctor to the public-health authorities.

He said that such a move might discourage people from seeking a diagnosis.

The new regulations in Britain took effect amid growing public concern about the spread of AIDS.

Portuguese Executive Killed

Reuters

LISBON — A Portuguese industrialist, Alexandre Souto, died Sunday after being shot by gunmen in the International Trade Fair building in Lisbon on Saturday night, police said. There were 10 armed men involved in the attack on Mr. Souto, whose company was participating in a boating and camping show. No motive was known.

which has now affected 132 people in Britain and almost 9,000 people in the United States.

But the fear of AIDS goes beyond the numbers.

Peter Tatchell, a former Labor Party parliamentary candidate and an activist for civil rights for homosexuals, said he was attacked by six youths as he came out of a subway this month.

"We've read all about you and the gay plague," shouted one, according to Mr. Tatchell.

You "should be killed before you kill us with AIDS," said another. One of the youths drew a knife. Mr. Tatchell said, and they kicked and beat him.

Mr. Tatchell fled into the traffic and escaped on a passing bus. The attack on Mr. Tatchell is an extreme example of what many homosexuals say has been a wave of antipathy against them in recent weeks as concern grows in Britain

about AIDS. The disorder mostly affects male homosexuals.

"This could be the worst epidemic since the Black Plague," said Joseph Farley, who recently became embroiled in controversy after he banned homosexuals from the five pubs he owns in Liverpool in northwest England.

Mr. Farley rescinded his ban after a doctor assured him that AIDS could not be passed through saliva. But the pub owner says now that he is considering reinstating his ban because he is not convinced.

"People are being beaten up," said Lisa Powers, a worker for Gay Switchboard, a telephone advice service for homosexuals. "They are being ostracized at work."

Last week, Miss Powers said, four of the switchboard's five lines broke down just as calls about AIDS were pouring in. Telephone company workers at first refused to fix the telephones because they were afraid of contracting AIDS.

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Claude Montana Paints the Slopes

New Collection Puts Elegant Skiwear Into the Streets

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Skiwear for city streets, flared coats over an hourglass silhouette and fashion treated as an art form — these were a few of the weekend offerings here in the fall and winter collections.

PARIS FASHION

Once again, Claude Montana, whose work now displays a less-formal elegance, emerged as a star leader.

His strong stand for skiwear, which has been growing since the 1970s, could well take it to the next level.



Claude Montana's sweaters and ski pants.

He showed striking, boldly geometric sweaters and ski pants teamed with long johns. These were to look avant-garde but are now widely accepted. They were worn under big, belted leather coats, with high collars.

Montana, who used to create a superwoman image, has considerably softened his work. His short, rounded coats would easily fit into a circle and his tight, sexy dresses were kittenish.

around midway through the showing. The Lagerfeld hand became perceptible again in three short, black-silk dresses with flattering décolletage.

But Lagerfeld's passion for 18th-century furniture got the better of him, resulting in velvet hats shaped like Louis XV armchairs with little blue pillows. Dresses were of prints that might have covered living room furniture. Black-silk sheaths were decorated with gold embroidery, shaped like handles of Louis XV cabinets. The models stepped out of ornate armchairs.

Charm of the Bourgeoisie," with maid dusting away and singer belting it out at the piano while the models, reclining on settees, looked bored. Boredom was also the reaction of the audience, which had difficulty studying the clothes.

Too bad, because Gaultier has not lost his hand. There was an evolution of his tapestry sweaters, which came in glittery Luxor and in different sizes.

Patricia Roberts Harris, 60, Dies; First Black Woman in U.S. Cabinet

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Patricia Roberts Harris, 60, who as a lawyer, diplomat and cabinet secretary spent much of her life breaking long-standing barriers to black women, died of cancer Saturday.



Patricia Roberts Harris

Mrs. Harris was the first black woman in the cabinet, serving as secretary of Housing and Urban Development and then as secretary of Health, Education and Welfare during the Carter administration. She also was the first black woman to become an ambassador and to become dean of a law school, and the first American black to serve as a delegate to the United Nations.

Since 1982, when she ran unsuccessfully for mayor of Washington, she had been a professor at George Washington University National Law Center.

J.H. (Zoot) Sims, 59; Jazz Saxophonist

NEW YORK (LAT) — John Haley "Zoot" Sims, 59, the jazz saxophonist, died of cancer Saturday morning in New York City.

los, and for his harmonic values in an age of brass dissonance.

Stan Getz, Herb Steward, Serge Chaloff and Mr. Sims became known as the "Four Brothers," the Hermon saxophone section. It was a unit remembered by those who first heard them and then by a second generation of jazz fans through a standard instrumental work of the same name.

NEW YORK (NYT) — Jose de Rivera, 80, an artist whose metal sculptures have been displayed in museums and public spaces across

the United States for 30 years, died Tuesday in New York City from complications of a stroke that he suffered five weeks ago.

Mr. de Rivera's sculptures, bold yet delicate curvilinear forms made from polished stainless steel or bronze, were widely sought. Highly regarded by museums and art critics, they are considered to have set a standard for conceptual purity and craftsmanship.

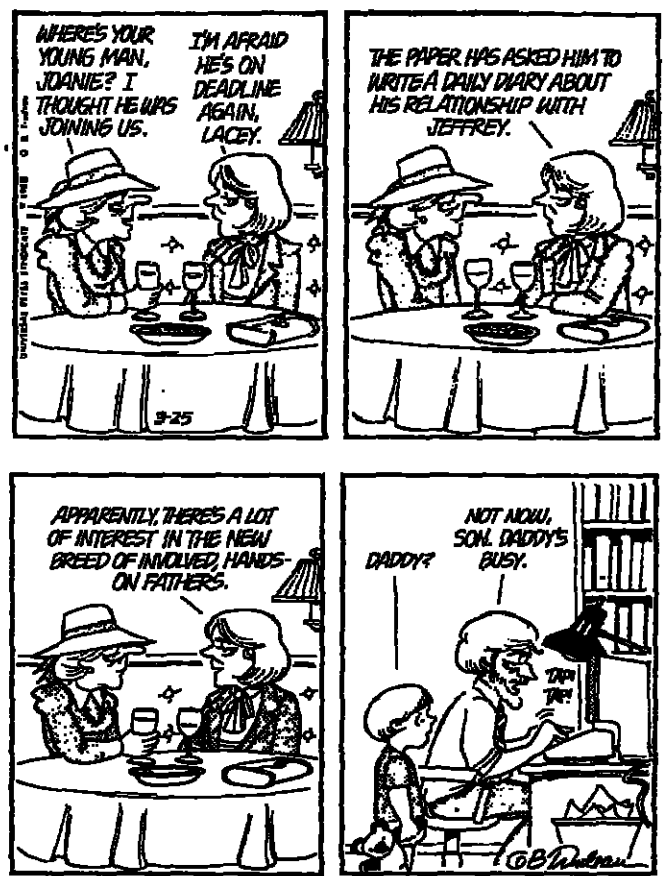
Other deaths:

Leopold Tyrmand, 64, a Polish editor and novelist who wrote for anti-regime newspapers in Poland before emigrating to the United States in 1966, Tuesday of a heart attack in Rockford, Illinois.

Bernard Roling, 78, a member of the Tokyo war crimes tribunal and researcher into armed conflicts, Saturday of cancer in Groningen, the Netherlands.

Elsa Reckman Kerr, 89, who spent 40 years in Lebanon promoting higher education for women and was formerly dean of women at the American University of Beirut, March 17 in Hightstown, New Jersey. Her son, Malcolm, was president of the American University until he was assassinated in 1984.

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Vatican Envoy Leaves Malta

VALLETTA, Malta — Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, secretary of the Vatican Council for Public Affairs, said his four days of talks with the Maltese government in a dispute over schools had been inconclusive.

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New Eurobond Issues

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price and week	Terms
ATING RATE NOTES						
se Nationale des communications	\$300	2000	libor	100	99.80	Interest will be paid either monthly at 1/4 over 1-month Libor, or quarterly at 0.10% over 3-month Libor, or semiannually at 1/4 over 6-month Libor, at option of issuer. Callable at par in 1986. Fees 0.23%. Denominations \$10,000. Payable May 7.
	\$300	2005	libor	100	99.65	Interest will be the lower of 103% of 1-month Libor, paid semiannually, or 6-month Libor plus 3/16%. Redeemable at par in 2000 and callable at par in 1986. Fees 0.35%. Denominations \$10,000. Payable May 22.
Manufacturers cover Trust	\$200	1997	libor	100	99.75	Interest pegged to 6-month bid rate for Eurodollars, set monthly. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%.
A-Gobain	ECU 125	perp	1/4	100	99.25	Over 6-month Libor. Until 1992, there will be a maximum coupon equal to long-term euro-bond indexes plus 1/4%. Callable at par in 1992. Fees 0.30%.
ED-COUPON						
y South Wales	\$150	1990	11 3/4	100	97.60	Noncallable.
o Kobe Finance	\$100	1990	11 3/4	100 3/4	97.75	Noncallable.
Id Bank	DM 300	1995	7 1/4	99 3/4	99.88	Noncallable.
Id Bank	DM 200	1990	7 1/4	99 3/4	99.63	Noncallable private placement.
monwealth Bank Australia	\$40	1992	11	100	—	Noncallable.
	\$50	1993	12 1/4	100	98	Callable at 101 in 1991.
Donalds	\$40	1990	10 1/4	100	98	Noncallable.
k Xerox Finance	\$40	1992	11	100	98	Callable at 100 1/4 in 1990.
house Forte	ECU 150	1995	9 1/4	99 3/4	99	Noncallable. Purchase fund to produce a 8.43% average life.
sh Columbia	CS 125	1990	12	100	98.25	Noncallable.
adian National	CS 100	1995	12 1/2	99 1/4	97.75	Callable at 101 in 1993.
way	Y 30,000	1995	7	100 3/4	98.38	—
Australia	Aus \$40	1992	13 1/4	100 3/4	96.83	Noncallable.
A Finance	DK 200	1990	11 1/4	100	—	Noncallable.
relassen	DK 250	1992	12 1/4	100	99.13	Noncallable.
ish Export Credit	DK 200	1990	11 1/4	100	—	Noncallable.
v Zealand Forest	NZ \$20	1991	15 1/4	100	—	Redeemable at par in 1989.
UNITY-LINKED						
on Aviation	\$40	2000	3	100	—	Semiannually. Callable at 104 in 1988. Convertible at 1,408.20 yen per share.
ronics Industry	\$100	2000	open	100	98.75	Semiannual coupon indicated at 3%. Callable at 103 in 1990. Convertible at an expected 5% premium. Terms to be set March 29.
da Motor	\$50	2000	3	100	—	Semiannually. Callable at 104 in 1988. Convertible at 1,734.30 yen per share.
hiba Ceramics	\$50	2000	3	100	—	Semiannually. Callable at 104 in 1988. Convertible at 707 yen per share and at 77.94 yen per mark.
shinpan	DM 60	1990	3 1/4	100	—	Each \$1,000-mark bond with 1 warrant exercisable into shares at 707 yen per share and at 77.94 yen per mark.

Eurodollar Calendar Down Sharply

(Continued from Page 7)

id rose 8.2 percent against the dollar, compared with gains of 5.6 percent for the DM and Swiss franc 2.3 percent for the yen.

While coupons on Danish kroner, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand dollar issues are higher than those offered on pound sterling, the economic fundamentals in those countries make a compelling case for revaluation.

Despite the much lower coupon offered on DM paper, Frankfurt reported a sharp increase in demand last week and a corresponding improvement in prices on secondary market.

It is noteworthy development in the dollar sector last week was the loss of popularity of "mis-allocated" floating-rate notes, which investors with big—albeit history—margins due to the high coupons tied to the six-month interbank rate are set.

Last week, the historically wide bid-ask spread between the one-month rate and the six-month rate (at 1/4) narrowed sharply to 1/16 percent point from 1/4-point a week earlier—driving home the realization that the big profits to be made in such mismatching can easily disappear.

In addition, Japanese banks traditionally withdrew from the market as their March 31 fiscal year draws close were rumored to

be out of the market after having been warned by their head offices to limit their portfolio of mismatched paper.

As a result, FRNs with fixed margins over the interbank rate were back in favor. The margin assures holders of a profit. In return, however, it is now the issuers who aim to pocket the benefits to be derived from playing the yield curve.

The easiest of the new formulas is the one on Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications. The French agency reserves the right to set the interest rate at the one-, three- or six-month London interbank offered rate—whichever is the least expensive. As the prospect for investors to mismatch their funding is least when the coupon is tied to the one-month rate, the margin is the highest, 1/4-point, or 12.5 basis points, over Libor. This decreases to 10 basis points over the three-month rate and to 1/16-point over the six-month rate.

In fact, this option to select between two time periods was a standard feature of traditional syndicated bank loans. The only difference was that the margin on the bank loans remained constant.

The formula obviously appealed to the market as the amount of the 15-year issue was increased to \$300 million from the \$250 million initially announced.

More complicated is the formula chosen by Enel, the Italian state electricity agency, on its \$300-million of 20-year notes (which investors can redeem after 15 years). It will set its coupon at either 103

percent of one-month Libor or 3/16-point over six-month Libor, whichever is the least expensive.

The 103 percent is a new twist—in effect a floating margin which narrows as interest rates fall and widens as they rise (with Libor at 9.2 percent, the coupon would be 9.27 percent and at 10 percent Libor the coupon would be 10.30 percent). The only problem with the formula, analysts complain, is that interest is always paid semi-annually.

As a result, the compound cost to investors funding their holdings with one-month borrowings increases at a faster clip than the floating margin as the coupon rises. The crossover occurs if one-month Libor hits 15 percent. At that point banks paying monthly interest on one-month funds would have lost 2 basis points by the time the semi-annual interest income was received.

In the ECU market, Saint-Gobain issued \$125 million of undated FRNs. The funds will be used to provide capital for subsidiaries of the nationalized company. Interest is set at 1/4-point over the interbank rate, but during the first seven years is limited to never being higher than 1/4-points more than the yield on long-term ECU bonds as calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The seven-year duration of this rate cap coincides with the period during which the bonds cannot be called. After seven years, if Saint-Gobain dislikes the rate it is paying, it can redeem the issue at no penalty to itself.

Interest Rates Rise After 3-Day Decline

By Michael Quint

NEW YORK — In an abrupt turnaround, U.S. interest rates rose Friday, after declining during the previous three days.

Rates for short- and long-term Treasury issues rose about 0.1-percentage point in the first few hours of trading, then fluctuated in a narrow range the rest of the day.

Six-month Treasury bills, for example, ended the day at 8.89 percent, up from 8.80 percent, with yields for notes and bonds rising by similar amounts.

Specialists in the Treasury market attributed much of the decline to a desire among government securities dealers to see interest rates at a higher level before they began bidding for \$16.25 billion of new notes and bonds scheduled for sale this week by the Treasury. In the last few weeks, investor demand has been weak, convincing traders and other participants that higher yields are needed to attract buyers.

In advance of this week's Treasury auctions, the four-year note to be sold Tuesday was offered on a when-issued basis at 11.37 percent, up from 11.26, while the seven-year note to be sold Wednesday was offered at 11.84 percent, up from 11.72 percent. The 20-year Treasury bonds scheduled for sale Thursday were offered at 12.11 percent, up from 11.97.

Amid uncertainty about the interest-rate outlook and weak investor demand for issues due more than two years, traders continued to focus on each new economic statistic, even though they acknowledge that any single number is not critical to the future of interest rates.

In trading Friday, the upward revision of January's durable goods data, to a gain of 3.2 percent from the previously announced 1.8-percent rise, was enough to overshadow the 0.2-percent dip in February. Even though the monthly durable goods report was described by one trader as "a notoriously volatile, unpredictable and worthless number," the report was followed by a quick decline in prices and rise in short- and long-term interest rates.

U.S. Consumer Rates For Week Ending March 22

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
Time Deposit Funds	9.82 %
Money Market Funds	8.31 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	8.04 %
Home Mortgage	13.47 %

New Partners At Fox Films

(Continued from Page 7)

announcement that negotiations were being conducted with Mr. Murdoch.

Under the transaction announced Wednesday, Mr. Murdoch's News Corp. agreed to purchase 50 percent of TCF Holdings Inc., which owns the 20th Century-Fox Film Corp., for \$162 million. Additionally, Mr. Murdoch said his company would advance TCF Holdings \$85 million.

Of the \$250 million from Mr. Murdoch's company, Fox said about \$132 million would be invested by TCF Holdings in 20th Century-Fox.

"Following the completion of these transactions," the announcement said, "the equity percentage and shareholder debt positions of the Davis and News interests will be equal."

Hidden between the lines of this paragraph was the admission that something had changed in Hollywood: Marvin Davis, who since 1981 had been the only example in town of the old-fashioned movie mogul, a man who owned his own studio, took stock and sound stages, no longer ruled 20th Century-Fox by himself.

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listing

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Change
World Bank	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
GE	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listing

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Change
World Bank	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
GE	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50

American Exchange Options For the Week Ending March 22, 1985

Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00

Mutual Funds

Class Prices March 22, 1985

Fund	Price	Fund	Price	Fund	Price
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00

Fund	Price	Fund	Price	Fund	Price
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00

Chicago Exchange Options For the Week Ending March 22, 1985

Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00

Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00
Amgen	100.00	99.00	Amgen	100.00	99.00

Fund	Price	Fund	Price	Fund	Price
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00
Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00	Amgen	100.00

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Proposal to End States' Veto Power

By Steven J. Dryden

International Herald Tribune

RUSSELLS — EC leaders at a summit in Brussels next week will be given a special report summarizing that they abolish it is regarded as one of the most serious roadblocks to progress in community—the veto right of member states. The prospects for adoption of the proposal appear, however.

His recommendation has the unified backing only of the six small founders of the community: West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. The four nations that joined the EC after it was founded in 1957—Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Greece—are in varying degrees skeptical or ambivalent about limiting the veto power.

The proposal endorsed by the six small founders of the community is known as the "general principle" that decisions must be taken by a qualified or simple majority. It is that "unanimity will still be used" in a limited number of exceptional cases, which are left undefined.

Under current Common Market rules, any member country can veto decisions of the EC's council of ministers on grounds of "vital national interest."

outline for reforming the community's institutions.

Many EC officials believe that the planned addition of two new members next year, Spain and Portugal, make the adoption of streamlined decision-making rules all the more urgent.

EC Trade Ministers Back Multilateral Trade Talks

The EC has made a formal pledge to help launch a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, but linked their success to efforts to halt protectionism and improve the world monetary system.

EC trade ministers issued the declaration last Tuesday, along with a call for the new round to be opened in Brussels.

"So it should be called the Brussels Round," following the so-called Kennedy Round of trade liberalization negotiations of 1964-67 and the Tokyo Round of 1973-79, said Francesco Forte, Italy's minister for European affairs.

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Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

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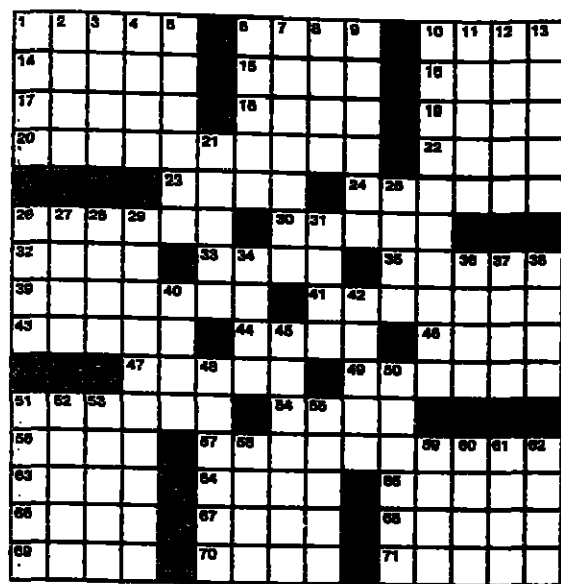
Over-the-Counter

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	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CHE	Swiss Franc	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
ECU	European Currency Unit	Y	Yen
EUA	European Unit of Account	LF2	Luxembourg Franc
L	Pound Sterling	CFR	Swiss Franc

(Continued on Page 11)



ACROSS

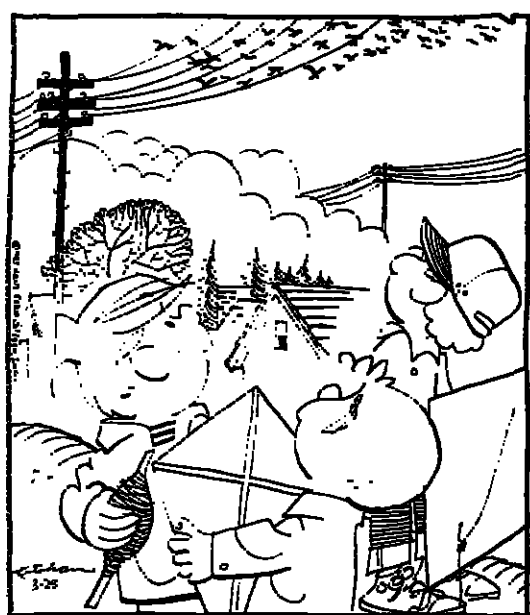
1 Easy fly ball
10 Battle
15 A first name in whodunits
16 Rub out
17 Midler film, with "The"
18 Carl Lewis is one
19 "— creature was"
19 "Belvedere of Sicily"
20 Generous
22 German dam
23 Jerk-test joint
24 Escorts
26 Docked, as hair
30 — magna, prelate's vestment
32 Heraldic band
33 Pout's kin
35 "What's in —"
39 Amble
41 Edwin Moses
43 Show contempt
44 Unsettled
46 Zest
47 Not so many
49 Until this time
51 Folly

DOWN

54 Pathological suffix
56 With, in Paris
57 Generous
63 Mechanical
67 Algerian seaport
68 Musical-scale inventor
69 Moon crater
70 Catchall abbr.
76 Join
78 Grouse house
79 Spouse of a knight
71 Pitiless
1 Pisan's pear
2 Nuncupative
3 Covenant
4 Addict
5 Wig of yore
6 Sound judgment
7 Screen or shield
8 Choir voices
9 Spode item
10 Generous
11 Heavy-stroked script
12 Actor from Kansas City
13 "The — at the spring"
21 French department or river
25 Bandy words
26 Office bigwig
27 Algerian seaport
28 Cerulean
29 Generous
31 Court star in the 70's
34 Indonesian island group
36 Actress
37 Gist
38 Petrel's cousin
40 — bien
42 Free
43 Plan
45 Like a water shrew's feet
50 Orange and Indian
51 Rank below Viscount
52 Call forth
53 Huguenots' heads
55 Cleavable rock
58 Smallest Greek letter
59 Poewee
60 Yugoslav hero
61 Original sin site
62 Sturdy boat

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DENNIS THE MENACE

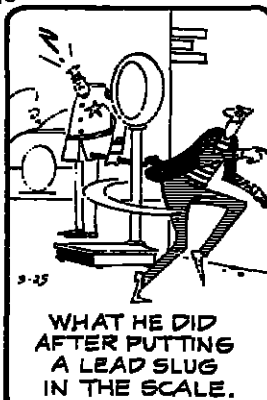


WHEN A PHONE RINGS, IT TICKLES THEIR FEET. THAT'S WHY THEY FLY AWAY.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOHLE
HINEW
LEVET
SLIRGY



WHAT HE DID AFTER PUTTING A LEAD SLUG IN THE SCALE.

Answers tomorrow

Jumbles: HURRY BRIBE GAMBOL THURSH
Friday's Answer: Those days were less hustle and more bustle

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Alaska	18	8	Alaska	18	8
Algeria	19	9	Algeria	19	9
Andorra	18	8	Andorra	18	8
Armenia	18	8	Armenia	18	8
Austria	18	8	Austria	18	8
Bahamas	18	8	Bahamas	18	8
Bahrain	18	8	Bahrain	18	8
Bangladesh	18	8	Bangladesh	18	8
Barbados	18	8	Barbados	18	8
Belize	18	8	Belize	18	8
Bermuda	18	8	Bermuda	18	8
Bhutan	18	8	Bhutan	18	8
Bolivia	18	8	Bolivia	18	8
Bosnia	18	8	Bosnia	18	8
Brazil	18	8	Brazil	18	8
Bulgaria	18	8	Bulgaria	18	8
Burkina Faso	18	8	Burkina Faso	18	8
Burundi	18	8	Burundi	18	8
Cambodia	18	8	Cambodia	18	8
Cameroon	18	8	Cameroon	18	8
Canada	18	8	Canada	18	8
Cape Verde	18	8	Cape Verde	18	8
Cayman Islands	18	8	Cayman Islands	18	8
Central African Rep.	18	8	Central African Rep.	18	8
Chad	18	8	Chad	18	8
Chile	18	8	Chile	18	8
China	18	8	China	18	8
Columbia	18	8	Columbia	18	8
Comoros	18	8	Comoros	18	8
Congo	18	8	Congo	18	8
Congo (Kinshasa)	18	8	Congo (Kinshasa)	18	8
Costa Rica	18	8	Costa Rica	18	8
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Croatia	18	8	Croatia	18	8
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Oman	18	8	Oman	18	8
Pakistan	18	8	Pakistan	18	8
Panama	18	8	Panama	18	8
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Paraguay	18	8	Paraguay	18	8
Peru	18	8	Peru	18	8
Philippines	18	8	Philippines	18	8
Pitcairn Islands	18	8	Pitcairn Islands	18	8
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Portugal	18	8	Portugal	18	8
Romania	18	8	Romania	18	8
Russia	18	8	Russia	18	8
Rwanda	18	8	Rwanda	18	8
Saudi Arabia	18	8	Saudi Arabia	18	8
Senegal	18	8	Senegal	18	8
Serbia	18	8	Serbia	18	8
Seychelles	18	8	Seychelles	18	8
Sierra Leone	18	8	Sierra Leone	18	8
Singapore	18	8	Singapore	18	8
Slovakia	18	8	Slovakia	18	8
Slovenia	18	8	Slovenia	18	8
South Africa	18	8	South Africa	18	8
South Korea	18	8	South Korea	18	8
Spain	18	8	Spain	18	8
Sri Lanka	18	8	Sri Lanka	18	8
St. Kitts and Nevis	18	8	St. Kitts and Nevis	18	8
St. Lucia	18	8	St. Lucia	18	8
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	18	8	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	18	8
Sweden	18	8	Sweden	18	8
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Tanzania	18	8	Tanzania	18	8
Togo	18	8	Togo	18	8
Tonga	18	8	Tonga	18	8
Trinidad and Tobago	18	8	Trinidad and Tobago	18	8
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Venezuela	18	8	Venezuela	18	8
Vietnam	18	8	Vietnam	18	8
Yemen	18	8	Yemen	18	8
Zambia	18	8	Zambia	18	8
Zimbabwe	18	8	Zimbabwe	18	8

MONDAY'S FORECAST: CHANDEL: Cloudy, 18-27. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy, 11-18. LONDON: Cloudy, 10-18. MADRID: Partly cloudy, 11-18. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 11-18. PARIS: Partly cloudy, 11-18. ROME: Partly cloudy, 11-18. SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, 11-18. TOKYO: Partly cloudy, 11-18.

PEANUTS



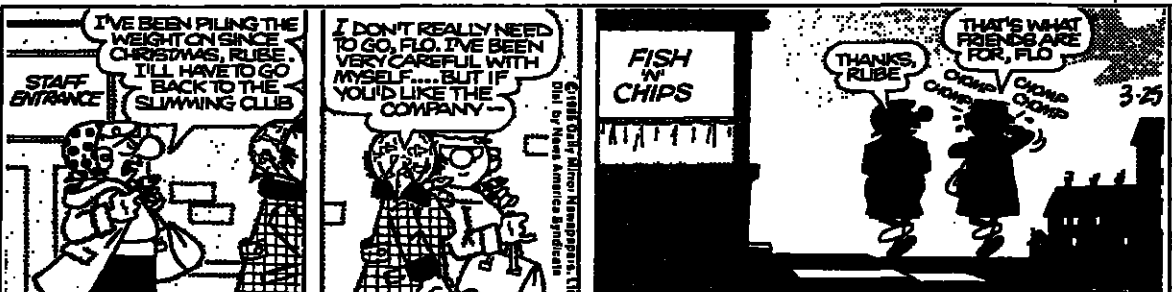
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BEETLE BAILEY



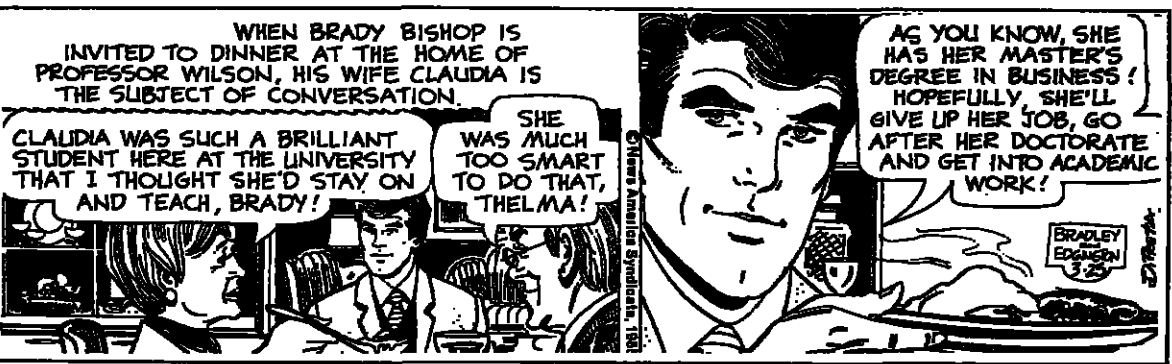
ANDY CAPP



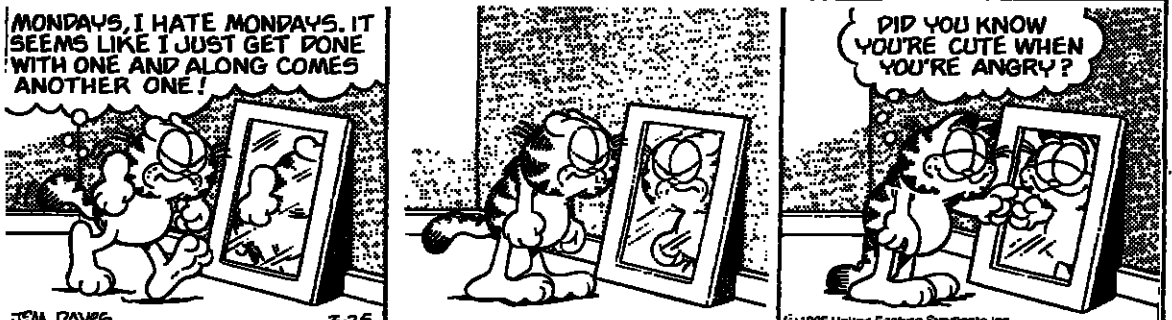
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



The Hialeah Solution

By Steven Crist
New York Times Service

HIALEAH, Florida — It used to be that when you went to Miami for the winter, friends asked you to bring back a crate of grapefruit and a set of Mickey Mouse ears. Now they kidnapingly ask for a submachine gun and a kilo of cocaine. To those who do not live here, Miami no longer conjures images of sunshine and citrus, but a "Miami Vice" world of street gangs, South American intrigue and urban unrest.

The picture is as false as most stereotypes, but as tourism promoters know all too well, it's a tough one to dispel. Even suburbanites here talk fearfully about Miami's mean streets.

This perception, as much as anything else, is the reason only about 10,000 people are going to the races at Hialeah Park every day, about half as many as a generation ago, and why track officials have a bleak forecast for the continued operation of the country's prettiest track, Gulfstream Park, in the more placid northern suburbs, has won the more desirable January and February dates because it does better business. Hialeah now runs its 50 days in March and April.

The city of Hialeah is a small rectangle within Miami, and it reflects the changing character of the larger city. The signs are bilingual, many of the houses are one-story brick dwellings painted pink or green, and it's easier to find Cuban than American coffee.

Residents know the track is a key to their livelihood, and the city of Hialeah has been undergoing a concerted renovation effort to make the town more appealing. It has worked, as those who take the time to look at the city can see, but it has been lost on the bulk of potential customers. To them, the track is in "the bad part of town."

The track has two hopes for improving business — one aimed at softening that reaction and the other

USOC Body Seeks Drug Tests at All Major Events

By Michael Goodwin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. Olympic officials, concerned by reports of drugs being increasingly used in sports, want to test U.S. athletes at every major competition this summer and to continue the testing until the 1988 Games.

Under a plan now being prepared, an athlete found to have used a drug banned by the International Olympic Committee would be suspended from competition for one year following the first offense. A second offense would bring a four-year suspension, preventing the athlete from competing in the next Olympics. The banned drugs, which have about 80 generic names and hundreds of brand and street names, include narcotics, stimulants and anabolic steroids. Some, such as cocaine, are not permitted in any amount; others, such as caffeine, are permitted in certain amounts.

"Wherever the athletes compete, they'll be tapped on the shoulder and told it's time for the urine sample," said Kenneth Clark, director of sports medicine for the U.S. Olympic Committee. He said that as many as 1,500 tests could be conducted a year, with all athletes required to be tested although not all would be. The cost, which could range from \$8 to \$100 for each test, depending on the extent of the thoroughness required, would be borne by the Olympic committee.

Dr. Robert Voy, chief medical officer for the organization, said it is proposed to test the top three finishers in most events, with other athletes selected at random for testing. "We have to have a method of detection that guarantees that the athletes are competing to the best of their ability, not to the best that chemistry can buy," Voy said.

The plan still requires approval by the organization's executive committee as well as by the governing bodies of the various sports.

This would be the first time tests carrying penalties have been conducted in non-Olympic years and in events not directly tied to the Olympics. It would be an expanded version of a testing program started in 1983 after tests at the Pan American Games in Caracas showed some athletes were using banned drugs. A U.S. weight lifter, Jeff Meckels, was disqualified after an acceptably high level of testosterone were found. At least a dozen other U.S. athletes left Caracas before being tested.

Subsequently, U.S. Olympic officials began testing for drugs on an "informal" basis, with no punitive action taken against athletes who tested positive. At the national trials, where U.S. teams for the Olympics were picked, penalties were levied if the drugs were found and 36 athletes were barred from the teams. Tests also were conducted during the Olympics at Los Angeles and 11 athletes, none from the U.S., were disqualified by the International Olympic Committee.

The new plan is being developed by such officials as Clark, Voy and Irving Dardik, a New Jersey physician who is chairman of the USOC sports medicine council. The plan is to be submitted to the council in April, then to the USOC executive committee. Approval by both is certain, the officials said, though details remain to be worked out.

Approval by the nearly 40 organizations that act as governing bodies of the sports that make up the Olympics could require negotiations about the process and penalties, officials said. Those organizations generally have jurisdiction over the athletes, except during a handful of events such as the Pan American Games and the Olympics, which fall under international jurisdiction.

The U.S. Olympic officials expect to get approval from the national governing bodies for several reasons. For one, officials note, they could bar an uncooperative group's participation in the Olympics.

Representatives from two governing organizations have offered support for the plan.

"I think it's terrific," said Dave Prouty, executive director of the American Cycling Federation. "Philosophically, it makes perfectly sense with what we want to accomplish."

Ollan Cassell, executive director of The Athletics Congress, the governing body for track and field, said through a spokesman: "We're willing to work with the USOC on all drug programs."

Generally, the tests would begin by dividing each urine sample into two containers, one marked "A" and one marked "B." Both would be sealed and sent to a laboratory at the University of California-Los Angeles, the only one in the United States and one of the few in the world equipped to screen urine for so many drugs and chemicals, officials said. The UCLA lab was used at last summer's Games.

If the first sample tests negative, the athlete would be cleared. If it tests positive, the "B" sample would be used in an appeal and the athlete would be permitted to be present during the tests.

If the results again are positive, the penalty would be levied. If the "B" results are negative, the initial results would be discarded and the "B" results considered conclusive. Thus, both samples would have to test positive for the athlete to be found guilty.

Flyers Extend Streak to 10

Los Angeles Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Dave Poulin scored two goals Saturday for the second straight game as the Philadelphia Flyers beat the fading New Jersey Devils, 5-3, to extend their winning streak to a club-record-tying 10th game.

Poulin's first goal made the score 3-3 in the third period. After Ron Sutter broke the tie with 2:20 left, Poulin put a shot into an empty net in the final minute.

The streak, which began March 5, has virtually assured the Flyers a division title and given them a chance to finish with the National Hockey League's best overall record. With 101 points, they trail Edmonton by one for overall honors; in the Patrick Division, they lead the Washington Capitals by eight points with seven games left.

Elsewhere it was Hartford 2, Boston 2; Winnipeg 6, Vancouver 4; St. Louis 4, Minnesota 2 and Calgary 4, Los Angeles 3. On Friday it was Buffalo 3, Pittsburgh 1; Detroit 5, the New York Rangers 3; Washington 3, Montreal 1; Toronto 3, Edmonton 3 and Chicago 3, Calgary 1.

When the Flyers began their streak, longest in the league this season, they trailed the Capitals by four points and the Oilers by 12. Three games later, the Flyers lost their best scorer, Tim Kerr, with 51 goals, going down with a knee injury. The Caps and Oilers slumped, but Philadelphia kept on flying.

The Devils, losers of seven straight, have also lost about all hope of making the playoffs. The New York Rangers have a seven-point lead for the Patrick Division's last playoff spot.

BOOKS

PIERRE MENDES-FRANCE

By Jean Lacouture. Translated by George Holoch. 486 pp. \$34.50.
Holmes and Meier, 30 Irving Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Theodore Zeldin

"HOW to make enemies and still be loved," that could be the subtitle of this biography of the most charismatic of modern French politicians after Charles de Gaulle. No one speaks of Georges Pompidou or Francois Mitterrand in the tones of almost religious awe that are still used of Pierre Mendes-France.

SPORTS

Georgetown, Memphis St. in NCAA Semis

NEW YORK — Georgetown and Memphis State advanced to the final four of the NCAA basketball tournament. Georgetown, the 7-foot (2.13-meter) all-American, was on the bench for most of the game. But sophomore Reggie Williams, who had a clutch free throw and the defensive rebound, helped Georgetown Tech. That gave the team the East Regional title and their third straight win in four years. The Hoyas' 16th straight victory kept them on the verge of becoming the first team to repeat as national champion since UCLA in 1972-73. They will meet the winner of Sunday's West regional final between St. John's and North Carolina State.

The Midwest final, in Dallas, Memphis guard Andre Turner scored four points in 12 minutes to lead his team to a 65-58 victory over the 19th-ranked Kansas Jayhawks. Turner, a 5-10 junior, then tried to stall away the final moments. While trying to reverse direction, he lost the ball to Kansas guard Keith Lee, who scored the winning basket. Memphis State, making its first appearance in the semifinals since 1973, will meet the winner of Sunday's Southeast Regional final between North Carolina and Villanova.

Friday night, North Carolina beat Auburn, 66-60. Villanova held off Maryland, 46-43; St. John's defeated Kentucky, 86-70, and North Carolina State beat Alabama, 61-55.

Georgetown's victory was as much a triumph as it was a relief, just as he had in Memphis State's three other games so far during the tournament. He was called for his first foul in the second half, but he came back with four minutes to play and a basket and four free throws in the final 90 seconds. Turner made two free throws and sank two more with 23 seconds to go.

Georgetown survived because of the poor play of Georgia Tech guard Mark Price, who was a 49 percent shooter during the season and made only three of 16 shots Saturday. Price, who sat out 12 minutes of the second half with four fouls, still led the Hoyas with 14 points. Williams and Bill Martin each had 12 points. Georgia Tech's 7-foot John Salley scored 12 points in the second half and led his team with 15 points and three rebounds.

Georgia Tech battled to the wire, but Ralph

Dalton, subbing for Ewing, and fellow reserve Horace Broadnax scored nine points as Georgetown opened a 51-46 lead in the bruising game. "I knew they had it under control," Ewing said. "I knew Ralph could do it." With the Hoyas ahead, 56-54, Dalton made two free throws to ensure victory.

Georgia Tech's coach, Bobby Cremins, shook his head in dismay when he saw Price's statistics. "It's too bad Mark Price had a tough shooting day," he said. "We would not be here without Mark Price."

Memphis State held Oklahoma — at 90.8 points a game, the highest scoring major college team — to its lowest total of the season. The Sooners had one last chance after Turner missed a free throw with eight seconds to play, but Anthony Bowie's 24-foot shot at the buzzer hit the back of the rim and bounced away.

Turner, who twice during the tournament won games for the Tigers with last-second shots, made two free throws with 23 seconds left to put his team ahead by four points. But with 14 seconds to go, Oklahoma's Darryl Kennedy scored to get the Sooners within a basket.

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Georgia Tech battled to the wire, but Ralph

In the second game, Kenny Smith scored seven of his 22 points as North Carolina built a 15-point first-half lead and Joe Wolf got eight down the stretch to help stave off Auburn. St. John's battled back from a seven-point deficit midway through the first half, then consistently got second and third shots in the second half even though its 7-footer, Bill Wennington, was in foul trouble.

Willie Glass had three baskets off rebounds as the Redmen moved from a 39-38 halftime edge to a 57-51 lead with 11 minutes to play. Mullin scored on a feed from Glass and Mark Jackson sank two free throws as St. John's padded its margin to eight points with two minutes left.

North Carolina saw Auburn rally in the second half and five times draw within three points. But the Tigers were not able to get closer until Carey Holland's lay-up with 18 seconds left made it 58-56.

Holland was fouled on the play and missed the free throw. Chuck Person grabbed the rebound for Auburn but was called for walking when he fell to the floor.

Webb and Lorenzo Charles each scored 14 points and Bolton made two insurance free throws as North Carolina State beat Alabama, 61-55. With 33 seconds left, Alabama trailed by 55-53 and the Wolfpack missed a chance to increase its lead when Webb missed the first of his one-and-one free throws. But Bolton, who finished with 11 points, was immediately fouled and made both shots for a 57-53 lead. Seconds later, Webb made two free throws.

Villanova trailed Maryland by 20-19 at halftime, but held the Terrapins scoreless the first 7:10 of the second half. Harold Pressley scored the go-ahead basket one minute into that half and, after Dwight Wilbur made two free throws 90 seconds later, Pinckney scored the next seven points as Villanova surged to a 30-20 advantage.

Villanova's 11th run at the start of the last half completed a 14-0 streak that included the last two baskets of the first half when Maryland was held scoreless for the final 2:10.

Pinckney led the Wildcats with 16 points and Dwayne McClain got 14, while Maryland's Adrian Branch led all scorers with 21. But Pinckney held Len Bias, the Atlantic Coast Conference's player of the year and a second-team all-American, to a season-low eight points and five rebounds.

(AP, UPI)

Girardelli and Hess Win Season-Ending Slaloms

HEAVENLY VALLEY, California — Overall champion Marc Girardelli capped a brilliant season here Saturday by winning a record-tying seventh World Cup slalom ski race by almost two seconds.

On Friday, two-time former overall champion Erika Hess, suffering through something of a

the cup career leader with 79 victories, but none this year.

Third place went to Austrian Robert Zoller, whose fine second run of 54.81 allowed him to slip past teammate Klaus Heidegger by .04 seconds. Zoller had a total time of 1:50.74. Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, the 1984 overall champion and runner-up to Girardelli this season, rallied from eighth place to finish fifth in 1:51.11.

Girardelli was brilliant in winning his seventh slalom of the campaign, tying the single-season mark set by Stenmark in 1977. With Frommelt waiting below, Girardelli barreled down the East Bowl course in 54.08 seconds — 1.53 seconds faster than Frommelt.

In the season-ender, Girardelli simply went for it. "If I lead the first run, I must attack full in the second," Girardelli said. "And if I don't lead, I also have to attack."

"In slalom I am really faster than anybody else," he added. "If I make mistakes, I understand why I did not win. If I make no mistakes, I am sad about myself because I know I should be able to ski faster."

It was Girardelli's 11th triumph (he also won four giant slaloms) in capturing the title in that discipline, placing him third all-time in season victories. Only

Stenmark, with 13 in 1979, and Frenchman Jean-Claude Killy, with 12 in 1967, won more races in a season.

Girardelli wound up the season with 262 overall points, including a maximum 125 in slalom and 120 in giant slalom. Zurbriggen, who missed several races because of a midseason knee injury, gained 11 points to finish at 244.

In Friday's race, Hess posted the fastest second-run time to capture her 17th career slalom title (she topped that discipline in 1981, 1982 and 1983). Having been fastest in the morning run, Hess had to start late in the field of 30 in the afternoon. She turned in a time of 44.35 seconds for an aggregate 1:29.86.

WORLD CUP SKIING

down year, finished with a bang by winning the final slalom race of the season and capturing the cup slalom title.

"Now I have my old feeling again," said the winner of 26 races in the last 44 years but only two this season. The Swiss ace broke through Tuesday by winning a slalom at Park City, Utah, setting the stage for her title-winning victory here.

Girardelli, a 21-year-old Austrian native who has skied for Luxembourg since he was 13, had the fastest times in both of Saturday's heats to post an aggregate of 1 minute, 48.66 seconds.

A distant runner-up was Liechtenstein's Paul Frommelt, with an aggregate of 1:50.40. Frommelt had trailed Girardelli by only 21 seconds after the morning competition, but withered under Girardelli's second run, which was .73 seconds better than any other racer.

But Frommelt's 20 points for finishing second boosted him to 80 for the season and into second place behind Girardelli on the slalom chart. Ingemar Stenmark, third after the first run, fell a few gates into the afternoon leg run and dropped to third in the slalom standings with 78 points. It was the end of a frustrating campaign for the 29-year-old Swede,

who won four giant slaloms and two slaloms in 1977. With Frommelt waiting below, Girardelli barreled down the East Bowl course in 54.08 seconds — 1.53 seconds faster than Frommelt.

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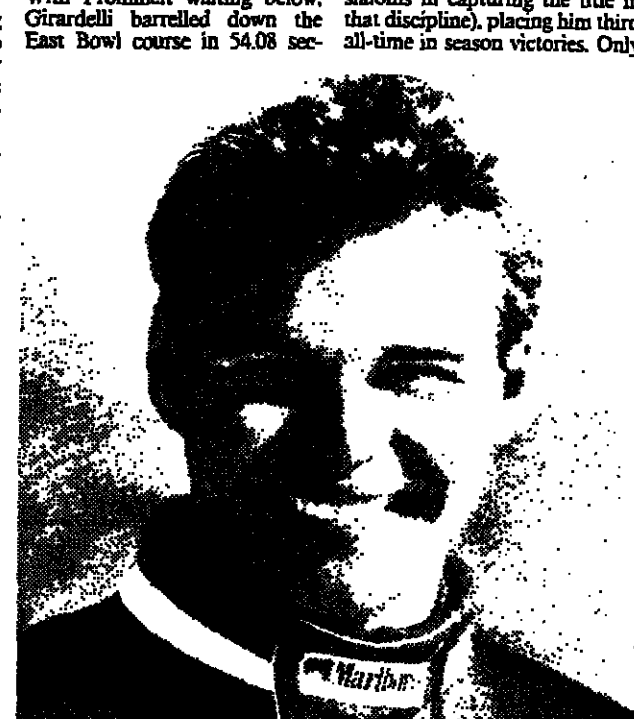
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Marc Girardelli: 'I am really faster than anybody else.'

The victory boosted Hess's slalom points for the season to 100, seven more than runner-up American Tamara McKinney, who finished Friday.

Second in Hess's race was Perrine Pellet of France, who was timed in 1:30.10. Pellet finished third in the slalom standings with 89 points. Taking third in the final slalom of the season was Malgorzata Tialka of Poland in 1:30.36. Brigitte Gaudin of Switzerland was fourth in 1:31.10 and McKinney, rallying from eighth place after the morning competition, was fifth in 1:31.41.

Hess took control with a first run of 45.52 — .03 seconds faster than Italy's Maria Rosa Quario (who started the day ranked third on the slalom charts) and 94 ahead of McKinney.

The American, winner of the slalom title in 1984, held the lead after racing 23d in the field, but was knocked down in turn by Gaudin. Tialka and Pellet. Quario took herself out of contention by falling early in her run.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	27	14	.659	—
Philadelphia	19	22	.461	8
Pittsburgh	15	26	.359	12
New York	14	27	.338	13
Central Division				
Chicago	20	21	.485	—
St. Louis	17	24	.413	3
Indianapolis	16	25	.391	4
Cleveland	15	26	.364	5
Atlanta	15	26	.364	5
Western Division				
Denver	25	16	.610	—
San Antonio	20	21	.485	5
Phoenix	19	22	.461	6
Los Angeles	14	27	.338	11
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	21	18	.537	—
San Francisco	19	20	.485	1
Seattle	17	22	.435	3
Portland	16	23	.410	4
San Diego	15	24	.385	5
NFC				
AFC				
AFC East				
Pittsburgh	20	17	.541	—
Indianapolis	17	20	.457	3
Cleveland	16	21	.435	4
Baltimore	15	22	.405	5
AFC Central				
Indianapolis	20	17	.541	—
Cincinnati	17	20	.457	3
San Francisco	16	21	.435	4
Atlanta	15	22	.405	5
AFC South				
Indianapolis	20	17	.541	—
Cincinnati	17	20	.457	3
San Francisco	16	21	.435	4
Atlanta	15	22	.405	5
AFC West				
San Francisco	21	18	.537	—
Seattle	19	20	.485	1
Portland	17	22	.435	3
San Diego	16	23	.410	4

